

I V V

JUXTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a meer *juxtaposition*. *Glauco. Scaph.*

I V V. *n. f.* [1713, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow

J Y M

in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love.

Raleigh.

The clasping ivy where to climb.

Milt. Parad. Lost.

J Y MOLD. *adj.* [See *GIMAL*.]

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the jymold bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Shakespeare's Henry V.



K.

K E C

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*; but is not much in use, except after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, stick, pluck, check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *cloke, cheke, trike*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *c* final: as, *cloke, broke, broke, pike, duke, eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shock, beek*. The English never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knise, knee, knell*.

K A'LENDAR. *n. f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accursed in the *calendar*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

K A'LI. *n. f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* is sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

K A M. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in *Eric*, is quint-eyed, and applied to any thing

awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, crofs from the purpose. *A-schenbo*, Italian, hence our English *a-kinbo*.

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

The blood he hath lost, he dropt it for his country:

And what is left, to lose it by his country,

Were to us all that do't and suffer it,

A brand to th' end o' th' world.

—This is clean *kam*.

—Meerly awry. *Shakespeare.*

To K A W. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See *C A W*.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all

their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their emp-

ty mouths but noise and air, leave them as hungry as before.

Locke.

K A W. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,

With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,

Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

K A Y L E. *n. f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,

And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or

the like idle exercises. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes

ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet

rolled in among them.

To K E C K. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which

they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it

troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients

must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 68.*

The faction, is it not notorious?

Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift's Miscel.*

To K E C K L E a cable. To defend a cable round with rope.

Ainsworth.

K E'K S Y. *n. f.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin.

Skinner.] *Skinner* seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as

hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and

any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,

Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

K E C K Y. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a *kex*.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any

joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish

cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end

cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

K.

K E E

To K E D G E. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.] In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the fore-sail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*. *Harris.*

K E'D G E R. *n. f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river. See *K E D G E*.

K E E, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,

Cic'ly the western lass that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Past.*

K E'D L A C K. *n. f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

K E E L. *n. f.* [*cœle*, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus

Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,

And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her;

her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew's Confess. b. i.*

Your cables burst, and you must quickly feel

The waves impetuous entering at your *keel*. *Swift.*

K E E L S, the same with *kayles*, which see.

To K E E L. *v. a.* [*cœlan*, Saxon.] This word, which is pre-

served in *Shakespeare*, probably signifies to *cool*, though *Han-*

mer explains it otherwise.

To *keel* seems to mean to drink so deep as to turn up the

bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship. *Hanmer.*

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakespeare.*

K E' E L F A T. *n. f.* [*cœlan*, Saxon, to *cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a ves-

sel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

K E' E L S O N. *n. f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her

keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To K E' E L H A L E. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hole*.] To punish in the sea-

mens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side

of the ship and up again on the other.

K E E N. *adj.* [*cene*, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night

That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

Here is my *keen*-edged sword. *Shakespeare.*

Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakespeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,

Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,

The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds

Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks

Of these fair spreading trees; which bids vs seek

Some better shroud. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the

north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know

A creature, that did bear the shape of man,

So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakespeare.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled

up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen*

at the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler, N^o. 62.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be

easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for

wealth. *Swift's Miscel.*